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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—April 22.

Sun Rises	5.18 A M
Sun Sets	6 40 P M
Day's Length	13 h 22 m
High Water at Southport	12 01 P M
High Water at Wilmington	1 42 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 42°; 8 p. m., 58°, maximum, 63°; minimum, 35°; mean, 48°.

Rainfall for the day, 0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 93.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., April 21st, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The storm from the Northwest has moved to central over Nebraska, increasing considerable energy and causing heavy winds on its eastern edge and to the South as far as Texas. Light local showers fell during the day along the central Gulf coast, over Florida and the lower lakes. A large body of warm air covers the whole country, except over the Southeast and the lakes where the weather continues cool. The barometer is highest over North Carolina and Virginia, with fair weather prevailing over all Eastern sections.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 20.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 7.7 feet and rising.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

Various amendments to the Dingley Tariff bill were offered in the Senate yesterday; an agreement has been reached in committee by which the retroactive provision of the bill will be stricken out; the House of Representatives adjourned as a mark of respect to Representative Milliken, of Maine, who died Sunday. —— An appeal is issued for help for the Greek cause, to Christian women everywhere, by the union of Greek women under the presidency of Queen Olga and Princess Sophia. —— Prince Constantine, commander-in-chief of the Greek army, has left Athens for the battlefield. —— Princeton defeated the University of North Carolina base ball team at Danville; score 9 to 2. —— Early fruit and vegetables in the Norfolk, Va., section were seriously damaged by the frost Tuesday. —— The Cuban insurgent leader Julian Zarraga says he surrendered to the Spaniards because he considered the insurgent cause lost. —— All the vessels of the white squadron ordered to New York to participate in the Grant monument ceremonies have arrived there. —— *The first seriously planned battle between the Turks and Greeks began yesterday at Larissa; the battle raged all day with varying results; the Greek troops holding their positions, but hard pressed; both sides have asked for reinforcements, which are hurrying to the front.* —— The town of Tullahoma, Tennessee, was burning last night; fire engines and men were sent from Nashville. —An important conference of railroad men is in session at Atlanta, considering the problem of rate maintenance. —— Florida's Legislature balloted for U. S. Senator; Call received a total of 97 votes. —— An American with the Cuban army writes that the Cubans control the entire east end of the island; women and children are brutally murdered by Weyler's soldiers. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1½@1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling uplands 7 7-16c; flour was quiet and somewhat unsettled; closed easy, with wheat; wheat—spot easy; No. 2 red 85½c; corn—spot firmer; No. 2 31½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine quiet at 29½@30c

The Greeks are making the Turkey feathers fly on the border.

The fountain pen is not so much of an infant as generally supposed. It was in use in this country a hundred years ago. T. Jefferson wrote with one of them. And the Chinaman hasn't put in his claims yet.

New Jersey had a shower of worms a few days ago. When the apple jack season is on, showers of snakes are not uncommon.

Rhode Island is so much stuck on her legislatures that she insists on their meeting twice a year, a sort of family reunion, as it were.

Congressman Grosvenor says the House will never pass the tariff bill without the retroactive tail. Pshaw! He is just keeping up the bluff.

The Dingley tariff fellows don't like the way that free imported salts have been operating in this country, and propose to give the people some doses of protected salts.

Massachusetts may not have as many large distilleries as Kentucky, but the Worcester *Telegram* insists that she has more. Many of them are doubtless apple jack concerns.

The Wisconsin man who voted for the devil for assessor of his town wanted to get one who was pretty well posted, or perhaps he was taking time by the forelock and making a friend of his prospective boss.

They began rehearsing in London some time ago for the Queen's coronation anniversary, which takes place in June. They are daily driving the horses which are to draw the royal participants, and to accustom them to the racket, fire guns, flutter flags in their faces and raise pandemonium generally.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,160

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

In speaking of the distressed condition of the Cuban women and children confined in garrisoned towns, General Weyler is quoted as saying he wanted "to destroy the breed." No doubt of it. He probably thinks that an easier and safer way of doing it than meeting their men in battle.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks a sentence of three years imprisoament on a "private detective" for perjury was not "too severe." Well, no, provided they give him a carpeted room and let him have his rations sent from a restaurant and hold receptions two or three times a week.

The barbers' union of Indiana wants to have a State tax on beard. This is to encourage the barbering industry, which probably needs encouragement in that State. But a tax on hair is as reasonable, and from the barber's standpoint, as logical, as a tax on wool. And it is.

Some of the papers are criticising Speaker Reed's "do-nothing policy." The complaint against that gentleman heretofore by some of the critics was that he did entirely too much. But didn't Mr. Reed do the job that he was called there to do, and do it up on schedule time?

A Pennsylvania woman who died the other day possessed of considerable property, willed her husband one cent to be paid to him at the expiration of five years. Her reason was that he didn't help her to make it, and he shouldn't have the fun of spending it.

The crop of air-ship jokes is very large, but the Lanark, Ill., joker who made the little three-foot deaf and dumb man, with pink beard and ivory-hued hair, who landed from his air-ship, eat three sides of bacon and drink three buckets of water was disposed to do some stretching.

The protectionists are severe in their denunciations of "free trade" tariffs, whatever they may mean. The only tariffs to their liking are the kind that enable the protected to make free with the pockets of the unprotected.

There are something more than a hundred thousand Chinamen living in this country, about two-thirds of them in California, where they feel pretty much at home and live pretty much in China style.

A very commendable movement has been started in Chicago for the protection of birds. About 200 of the leading women of the city have pledged themselves to wear no bird feathers in their hats.

The commander of the Turkish army is a very silent man, but he feels like doing some very emphatic talking in several languages when he sees how the Greeks are performing with his fellows.

A rich Mexican planter is having a toy locomotive built in Philadelphia, to run by steam, which he will put on a little railroad he will construct on his plantation to amuse his guests.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMME—Latest styles.
S. W. SANDERS—Corner in lard.
D. L. GORE—Spanish peanuts for seed.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

ATTENTION—Local Royal Arcanum.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. B. Schulken, of Whiteville, was here yesterday.

— Mr. G. McP. Batte, of Charlotte, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. H. Johnson, of Hope Mills, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. W. B. Canady, of Scott's Hill, was among the visitors at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. D. D. McClol, of Bennettsville, S. C., was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. S. M. Schultz, of Greenville, is in the city, attending the Royal Arcanum Grand Council.

— Mr. W. P. Wooten, of Wilson, is here in attendance upon the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum.

— Mr. E. C. Cuykendall, who represents Walters & Sons, commission merchants, Newark, N. J., was a welcome visitor at the STAR office last evening.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Easter german of L'Ariosa German Club will take place to-night.

— 'Squire Wagner, of Masonboro, is one of the early birds. He shipped, by Express, nine bushels of English peas to Philadelphia yesterday.

— Mr. W. S. Mallory, who is here attending the session of the Grand Council Royal Arcanum, is one of the leading cotton mill men in Charlotte.

— The members of Cornelius Council, Royal Arcanum, and their families, are invited to join the Grand Council on a trip down the river this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

— Shipments of strawberries yesterday were not as large as on the day before. The Southern Express Company carried 941 crates, and something over 700 went out by freight.

— The case against Dr. A. R. Reynolds, colored, for felonious assault, set for trial before Justice McGowan yesterday, has been postponed to next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

— The advance sale of seats for the comedy "Glorians," to be presented at the Opera House to-morrow night by home talent, commenced yesterday at Gerken's. There are still a few good ones left.

— Mr. George E. Leftwich has been selected to deliver the address of welcome before the Baptist Young People's Union, which meets here in connection with the Southern Baptist Convention.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: "Our Baptist people are making an effort to charter a train and run an excursion to Wilmington during the session of the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets next month."

— The Evening Star Whist Club gave a straw ride to Wrightsville on Monday night, in honor of Mrs. Johnson, of Brooklyn, who is visiting Miss Minnie Glameyer. The party consisted of ten couples, who spent a very pleasant evening.

— Mr. Tom Nixon, of this city, has a mammoth petrified tooth of some animal, weighing 4¾ pounds, which he proposes to send to the Nashville Exposition. The tooth was picked up about four years ago on the beach at Topsail Sound by Mr. Nixon's father, Mr. D. J. Nixon.

— While the Adrian engine was about to respond to the alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, the horses attached to the engine broke out of the house and ran up Fourth street with the engine, but without a driver. They stopped before any damage was done.

Three Small Fires.

There were three alarms of fire yesterday.

Shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning a rocking-chair in a one-story frame house on Seventh street, between Orange and Ann, caught fire. An alarm of fire was immediately sent in from box 51, Seventh and Nun streets, but before the department arrived the fire was put out; slight damage to the inside of the building being the only result. The house was occupied by Susan Farror, colored, and owned by Mr. Ben Bellois.

Sparks from a chimney yesterday afternoon about 4 30 o'clock set fire to the roof of a one-story frame dwelling, corner of Tenth and Campbell streets, occupied by Jane Evans. The fire department was summoned by an alarm from box 19, Eighth and Hanover streets, but the flames were suppressed before its arrival and again its services were not needed.

At 8.30 o'clock last night a stable in the rear of Mr. Neill McKinnon's residence, on Fourth street between Red Cross and Campbell, was found to be on fire and an alarm was turned in from box 16, Fourth and Brunswick streets. The fire department soon suppressed the flames. The stable, with a small quantity of hay, was about destroyed. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

The Seaboard Air Line authorizes reduced rates to Charlotte and return from points on its lines as follows:

On account of Presbyterian Church General Assembly, one fare for round trip. Rate from Wilmington $6 05. Tickets on sale May 17th to 21st; final limit June 10th.

On account of State Convention of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; tickets on sale April 21st to 23rd; final limit to April 27th. Rate from Wilmington $7.75.

On account of the annual meeting of North Carolina State Dental Society; tickets on sale May 10th to 13th; final limit to May 16th. Rate from Wilmington $7.75.

On account of the meeting of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 9th to 11th; final limit May 16th. Rate from Wilmington $6.05.

Another Decree by Judge Simonton in the Matter of Sale of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

When Judge Simonton filed his decree some time ago ordering the sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad as a whole, the public thought that that very much vexed question was settled once for all. But it seems otherwise now, as another decree suspending the former one has been filed with the clerk of the United States Court in this city. The new decree is issued in compliance with the wishes of the New York bondholders, and provides for a supplementary bearing at Asheville June 9th as to the manner of sale.

— Mr. C. P. Canady, of Parkersburg, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Argument in the Board of Aldermen Cases Continued—Will be Closed To-day.

Argument in the *quo warranto* proceedings in the Superior Court continued yesterday. The morning session was opened with argument by Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Esq., counsel for defendants H McL. Green et al. Mr. Bellamy contended that his clients were elected, if the act in question was unconstitutional as a whole or in part (section 2); that the Legislature had no right to appoint municipal offices, and therefore had no right to delegate the power to make such appointments to the Governor. Taking for granted, he said, that the Legislature had the right to appoint local legislators, they had no right to delegate that power to others; that in 1895 the Legislature had passed an act creating the infamous Police Board, which had the power of appointing all the city officers, and so in 1897 they had passed the act in question, repealing the disgraceful Police Board act, as section one of the act showed, but they then went on to perpetrate wrongs. But the question, Mr. Bellamy said, for the court to decide was how much of the act in question is constitutional and how much is not; that it was certainly the intention of the Legislature to have the Board of Aldermen consist of ten members, and leaving out section two of the act in question a complete constitutional act would be left. After citing several cases in support of the position he had taken and after reading the opinions of many eminent jurists, Mr. Bellamy closed at 11.55 o'clock.

The next speaker was Mr. Frank McNeill, counsel for defendants Walker Taylor et al. Mr. McNeill argued his side of the question very ably, and stated that he could only name two cities, Wilmington and Newbern, in the State, where the right of local self-government had been taken away. That, he said, clearly showed how the people of North Carolina stood in regard to local self-government, and how the Legislature, until recently, had recognized these rights. The contention of his clients, he said, was that only the part of section second of the act in question giving the Governor the power to appoint five aldermen was unconstitutional, and that they together with Green and Walker constitute the legal Board of Aldermen. Mr. McNeill contended that although the Legislature intended that the Board of Aldermen should consist of ten members, yet their main intention was to provide a city government for Wilmington, and the part of the act empowering the Governor to appoint five aldermen being unconstitutional did not affect the remaining portion of the act. After briefly referring to decisions of different courts, Mr. McNeill at 12 55 o'clock concluded his argument, and Mr. W. B. McKoy, counsel for plaintiffs H. McL. Green et al, addressed the court for thirty minutes, and then the court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of Court at 3 o'clock, Mr. McKoy resumed his argument, and for thirty minutes delivered a clear and forcible speech in behalf of his client.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., then argued in behalf of defendants S. P. Wright et al. Mr. Bellamy said that they contended that the act in question was perfectly constitutional; if unconstitutional it was *in toto* and not in part, but they took the broad ground that the act was not unconstitutional. Mr. Bellamy then cited several cases, opinions, etc., and brought his speech to a close at 5 o'clock.

Then, until 6.15 o'clock, Geo. Rountree, Esq., addressed the Court, and delivered an able argument in behalf of plaintiffs W. N. Harriss et al.

Court at 6.30 o'clock took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Rountree will resume his speech, which will close the argument in the case.

Before adjournment, Hon. R. T. Bennett asked that the case of petition, Smith et al. vs. Junius Davis, receiver, be set for to-day, which was done.

Odd Fellows Anniversary.

Friday will be the seventy-eighth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America, and the day will be observed by the four lodges—Cape Fear, Orion, Hanover and Wilmington—of this city in an appropriate manner. The celebration will take place at the lodge room of Hanover Lodge, and a rare programme of music, etc., is being prepared for the occasion. Rev. A. D. McClure will deliver the address. The committee of arrangements, composed of members of the four lodges of the city, are as follows: Mr. Isaac Northrop, chairman, and Messrs. J. W. Fleet, M. W. Jacobi, J. O. Powers, H. O. Craig, W. J. Reaves, J. A. Orrell, J. J. Hopkins, D. D. Cameron, T. G. Evans, Julius Sternberger and W. H. Howell.

Revival at Grace M. E. Church.

The meetings at Grace Methodist E. church are growing in attendance and interest. By his earnest, practical and forcible preaching Rev. Dr. Leftwich is with every service gaining a stronger hold upon the favor and affections of those waiting upon his ministry and attending the services. Already persons are manifesting an interest as to the salvation of their own souls, while others are becoming interested as to the spiritual condition of their friends and relatives. Two regular services are held daily at 10 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m., and praise service at 7 45 p. m.

St. James' Sunday School

Will have their annual Easter festival in the Parish Home to-night at 8 o'clock. Parents and all other members of the congregation interested in the Sunday school will send at any time to-day to the Parish Home contributions of cakes, candy, sugar, lemons, fruit, ice cream or money. The rector asks the teachers to meet him at the Parish Home at 8 o'clock.

A HEAVY FROST

TRUCK FARMERS' CROPS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Temperature at and Near the Freezing Point—Average Damage to Strawberries, Beans, Peas, Potatoes and Other Vegetables Estimated at Twenty-five Per Cent.

A heavy frost was reported yesterday morning as having fallen in all sections, except those immediately adjacent to the ocean. Yesterday numbers of truck growers from the surrounding country were here purchasing seeds for the planting of an entirely new crop.

Almost every variety of truck, including beans, peas, Irish potatoes and tomatoes suffered more or less damage, beans being the crop most seriously and generally injured. It was rumored that uncovered strawberries were damaged to such an extent that there would be only half a crop, but this was probably are exaggeration the STAR is reliably informed.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Small patches of cucumbers, beans, etc, in the city were uninjured, even when they were not protected. Mr. J. R. Melton's crop of vegetables was only slightly hurt, if at all. Mr. J. T. Kerr reported slight damage to melons.

MASONBORO SOUND.

Mr. J. G. Wagner was in the city yesterday and said there was no frost at all on the sound, but a heavy frost at Bonham's, three miles from the city.

STUMP SOUND.

Mr. J. W. Sidbury was here yesterday to purchase seed, having had six acres of beans almost completely killed.

SCOTT'S HILL.

The thermometer was at the freezing point, truck damaged considerably and blooms on strawberries nipped.

CHADBOURN.

The thermometer at Chadbourn registered 31 degrees with serious damage to strawberries and truck.

ALONG THE W. & W. ROAD.

The temperature was at the freezing point from Burgaw northward, and at Rocky Point the damage was quite serious. The main crop is strawberries. Some of which, in large fields where they could not be protected, were frozen outright. The damage was especially severe at Burgaw, Rose Hill, Teacheys, Faison, Magnolia, and Mount Olive. A gentleman writing from Magnolia says "The frost and freeze last night annihilated the huckleberry crop in this section. Strawberries and early vegetables were damaged very considerably. It means several thousands of dollars loss to this section."

AT NEWBERN.

A gentleman who came from Newbern yesterday said, the damage to strawberries and truck was very considerable. Ice was reported at several of the stations between Newbern and Wilmington.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook made a careful examination of his entire crop late yesterday afternoon, and the report he makes may be taken as showing the extent of the damage in the most favorably located section, the damage further away from the seashore being considerably greater. He calculates that the damage to beans and other tender vegetables is fully 50 per cent., strawberries and Irish potatoes, 15 per cent.

The damage on the whole seems to be quite serious, and there is no doubt that the cold snap makes a loss of a good deal of money to truck and fruit growers. In the earlier part of the day there were conflicting reports about the extent of the damage, but later nearly all the reports were that the damage was certainly very great. A loss of 25 per cent. on an average would be a safe estimate.

MINIMUM TEMPERATURES.

The Cotton Region Bulletin, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. April 21st, says that fair, cooler weather prevailed over the eastern, and fair, warmer weather over the central and western portions of the cotton belt. Freezing temperatures and heavy frosts were reported generally over North Carolina and the eastern portion of South Carolina.

Minimum temperatures were as follows: Weldon, 30 degrees; Goldsboro, 33; Newbern, 40; Wilmington, 35; Lumberton, 35; Greensboro, 31; Charlotte, 38; Florence, S. C., 33.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice April 21, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mary Burgeolse 2, Miss Amtaala Gallion, Miss Hattie Holden 2, Miss Mether McAlister, Miss Rosa Matthews, Mrs B McGwera Potter, Mrs Richards, Miss Laura Sherry, Mrs Elunia Trenathan, Mrs Rebecca Taylor, Miss Emer Whittey, Mrs Eliza West, Miss Sarah Weaner.

MEN'S LIST.

J W Bethea, F W Bird, Dan'l Fulton, Aaner Green, John Guardner, Hagbarth Holvorsen, G L Harmon, James Hogans, Robt Hues, W J Jones, Shade Marshburn, W W McKinney, F W Powell, H E Robbins, Bill Smith, C A Steed, Jno Stephens, M B Sanders, Robt Shepard, V V Shockley, W S Wright.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Emily Hutchinson, Patrick Hellu, Willie Hawkins, Mary H Sloan, Maria Williams.

HOTEL LETTERS.

Jas McAlister, John Marine, H W Dick, I H Munford.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Grand Council of North Carolina in Session—Reports of Officers—An Excursion to Wrightsville Beach.

The Grand Council of Royal Arcanum met yesterday morning in Knights of Pythias hall at 10 o'clock. The first business that came before the Council was the hearing of the annual reports of the grand officers, namely: Grand Regent, E. L. Harris, of Raleigh; Grand Secretary, Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville; Grand Treasurer, A. M. Powell, of Raleigh; State Medical Examiner, Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, of Goldsboro, and Supreme Representative, Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville.

The reports show the year 1896 to have been one of unusual prosperity for the Order, several new councils having been established and the membership of the old councils increased. It is an interesting fact that the first Grand Council of the State was organized in this city eighteen years ago.

The Order is now the largest fraternal benefit society in America, numbering nearly 300,000 members. It is composed largely of business men, many of whom are leading citizens in their communities.

Among the members of the Grand Council who arrived yesterday were Dr. W. H. H. Cobb and Mr. M. J. Best, Goldsboro; Mr. B. W. Hargrove, Wilson; Mr. B J. Keech, Tarboro; Mr. R. McRae, Laurinburg; Messrs. John R. Erwin and W. S. Mallory, Charlotte; Messrs. W. F. Rountree and K. R. Jones, Newbern; Mr. W. C. Houston, Concord; and J. W. Stephenson, Monroe.

At 2 30 o'clock the Council went down to Wrightsville beach on the complimentary excursion given by Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231. The visitors came back delighted with the trip.

The evening session opened at 8.30. The time was spent in a discussion of the vital statistics of the Order. At 11 p. m. the Council took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning, when the election of officers will take place and other important business be transacted.

The Council will go on an excursion to Carolina Beach this afternoon.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marriage of Miss Julia Kate Carmon and Mr. James F. Woolvin.

At St. John's Episcopal church yesterday afternoon at 6 30 o'clock Mr. James F. Woolvin and Miss Julia Kate Carmon, both of this city, were united in marriage, Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D. D., the rector, officiating. The interior of the church presented a scene of loveliness and beauty. The Easter decorations in all of their freshness and beauty were tastefully supplemented by the rarest of cut flowers, which loving hearts and skillful hands had dedicated to this festive occasion. Mr. Jas. Craft presided at the organ and to the enchanting strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, Capt. Samuel Carmon, entered the church, preceded by her maid of honor, Mrs. Hunt, of Sanford, and the ushers, Messrs. R. W. Wallace, J. H. Hinton, Jno. C. James and C. D. Myers, and were joined at the altar by the groom, attended by his best man, Capt. J. S. Hartsell. The twain were then made one, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The bride was attired in a handsome dark tailor-made suit and carried a large bouquet of "La France" roses. The ribbon boys were Master Fred Munds and Robert James. Mr. and Mrs. Woolvin took the 7.15 o'clock A. C. L. train for an extended Northern tour, including Washington, New York, Saratoga and Canada. Many friends accompanied the happy couple to the railroad station where amid congratulations and showers of rice, as an auspicous omen, a temporary adieu was bidden.

The bride is the daughter of our esteemed townsman Capt. Samuel Carmon, and the groom is one of our most respected and popular citizens.

PARDONED BY GOVERNOR RUSSELL,

Henry Scott, Who Was Convicted of Rape and Sentenced to Imprisonment For Life.

Henry Scott, colored, who was granted a pardon Tuesday by Governor Russell, is the man who was convicted of rape in this city in 1886. Scott's crime was the felonious assaulting of a small white girl, about five years of age, named Christina Hentze, a daughter of Herman Hentze, who at that time kept a restaurant and bar on the southeast corner of Second and Princess streets. Scott was tried on Wednesday, January 13, 1886, in the Criminal Court, Judge O. P. Meares presiding. The jury in the case, after being out all night, rendered a verdict through their foreman, Mr. Clayton Giles, of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. In the case the late Col. Benj. Moore and the late J. T. Elliott, Esq., prosecuted, while the late F. H. Darby, Esq., and Messrs. C. P. Lockey and John C. Davis defended. Scott at the time he committed the crime was about 18 years old, which makes him now about 29 years of age.

In granting the pardon Governor Russell assigns the following reasons: "This man was convicted eleven years ago, when he was a boy. It is very questionable whether he should have been convicted at all. The pardon is recommended by the trial judge, by the sheriff of the county of New Hanover, by members of the bar, and by the solicitor for the State. The prisoner is highly commended by the penitentiary authorities for his good behavior while in prison."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

A CASE OF SCARLET FEVER IN THE CITY.

Artesian Wells—Church of the Good Shepherd—Commissioners to the Tennessee Centennial—Appeal For Aid to the Baptist Female University.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21.

There is a case of scarlet fever in the city.

Superintendent Smith tells me that he has had two artesian wells bored at the Halifax farm and that they are very successful. He thinks that these wells will prevent the sickness which in years past has raged in the camps during the Summer. The Board meets here to-day.

The Good Shepherd church will begin work on its new structure as soon as $10,000 is in hand. So far $7,500 has been secured.

Gov. Russell reappoints the Commission to the Tennessee Centennial of which Col. T. F. Davidson is chairman, appointed by Gov. Carr. He appoints as additional delegates Mr. Lindsey Patterson of Winston, Maj. J. L. Rowison of Bakersville, S. W. Conley of Lenoir, and Gen. A. G. Brady of Fayetteville. In notifying the commissioners of their appointment the Governor expresses the hope that each of them will correspond with the chairman, Col. Davidson, who will be able to give all the information available. The Governor also asks that they do the best they can for the State, under the circumstances.

Work will begin at once on the A. & M. College Hospital.

Rev. Dr. A. M. Simms, chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Female University, has issued an appeal for funds. Among other things, Dr. Simms says:

"We are glad to announce to the friends of this much needed school that work has been begun again on the building and that it will go on now. The roof will be on by the latter part of the Summer. This will require an expenditure of $10,000, and we now appeal to all who are owing upon notes and subscriptions to send in their money as fast as possible. Payments will have to be made on the work as it goes along, and we must rely upon those who have made us promises."

Death of Mr. Chas. Chesnutt.

News reached here yesterday of the death on Tuesday evening of Mr. Charles Chesnutt, a highly respected citizen of Taylor's Bridge. His son, Mr. Geo. W. Chesnutt, of this city, left two weeks ago to be at his bedside. The deceased was 74 years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons, Mr. G. W. Chesnutt, of Wilmington, and Mr. J. B. Chesnutt, of Savannah.

The funeral took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—3 bales cotton, 29 casks spirits turpentine, 85 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—4 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—5 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 6 bales; spirits turpentine, 38 casks; rosin, 100 bbls; tar, 26 bbls.

RUSIE SIGNS A CONTRACT.

The Famous Pitcher Will Report for Duty With New York Immediately.

[*New York Sun.*]

Amos Rusie, the famous pitcher of the New York Base Ball Club, has signed a contract and will report for duty at once. This action on the part of the player is the result of the deliberations of the League magnates in this city last week.

When they decided not to hold their second day's conference on Wednesday last, the *Sun* announced that the trouble would be settled quietly, by the payment of last year's salary of $3,000, to be contributed by a majority of the League clubs.

Whether all of the clubs chipped in or not cannot be learned, but the fact remains that the *Sun* received authentic information last night that Rusie had signed the contract sent to him several months ago.

Rusie signed yesterday, and announced to his friends that he would leave at once for this city to report to Manager Joyce and President Freedman at the Polo grounds. Rusie, now that the trouble has been adjusted, is willing and anxious to pitch the best ball in his power. He says he is glad to get back into the game which has made him famous the country over.

The big fellow has been training faithfully in Indianapolis for the past two months, having received assurance that his case would be compromised, and he would be able to don his uniform again.

If he comes here in proper shape and can pitch in his old time form, it will be of untold benefit to the New Yorks in their fight for the pennant.

NOT ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Traffic Manager L. A. Emerson Says that Other Roads have Just as Much to do with Making Truck Rates Out of Charleston as the Pennsylvania Road has.

[*News and Courier.*]

A Reporter for the *News and Courier*, had an interview with Traffic Manager L. A. Emerson, of the South Carolina and Georgia Road, yesterday during the course of which Mr. Emerson said:

"The impression seems to prevail that the Pennsylvania Railroad is wholly responsible for the rates on truck from Charleston to the East. This is entirely incorrect and it is but fair to the Pennsylvania Road that this impression should be corrected. The rates on vegetables out of Charleston, and, in fact, from Florida all the way up the coast, are made by a joint agreement on the part of the roads interested. No one line or system of roads is responsible for them. This statement will be verified by any well-posted railroad man, and it is not fair that one line should be saddled before the public with responsibilities in which it merely shares with others. The Atlantic Coast Line, the South Carolina and Georgia, the Southern, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Pennsylvania roads all helped to make Charleston's truck rates. If there is any blame to be borne it should fall equally upon these companies."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

LIKE A RAILROAD CAR.

Novel Exposition Building to Be Erected at a State Exposition.

[*Altoona (Pa) Daily Leader*]

The structure to be erected on the exposition grounds at Nashville, Tenn., by the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company will be a sort of headquarters for every town which borders on its line of one thousand miles and will contain exhibits from the counties and States penetrated by it. The building is to be 95 by 100 feet and an exact representation of a fine passenger coach. The wheels will be in proportion with the size of the car, which will make them about eight feet in diameter.

It will not be roughly finished, but a good reproduction of the passenger coach, and will have steps just as other coaches only the steps will be twice as many in number. Everything will be well finished, and the walls will be decorated with pictures of the country through which the line passes. One of the rooms will be a reception room and banquet room.

Every city and town along their line is being organized with respect to this exhibit, and prominent citizens are being appointed as committees in every place to carry out the entire plan. This includes the giving of banquets to the friends of the line, especially to the representatives of the press, and each town or city will give a banquet in turn. These banquets will be arranged to show the particular resources of the place giving the spread of that occasion. Every fruit in its season will be made the basis of a banquet. Strawberries and all small fruits in their season will be made the centres of the banquets given by the cities and town especially interested in that berry of fruits.

Oysters and fish will be served at the banquets given by the cities and towns interested in this branch of business. Thus every banquet will be made the means of advertising some one place on the road, Wilmington, Portsmouth and various other cities will have their days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hamme, The Hatter,

FOR LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST Prices in Spring Hats and Caps. Nice line of Umbrellas.
apr 11 tf 26 North Front street.

Wanted.

A purchaser or lessee for a well established Newspaper. Complete Job Printing outfit attached.
Address LOCK BOX No. 9,
ap 21 1w Wilson, N. C.

A Corner In Lard at The Unlucky Corner.

I bought right, you can get the benefit this week on

Jones' Pure Lard.

YAMS,
Large, Sweet Norton Yam Potatoes
Prices at the Store.

S. W. SANDERS.
ap 20 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, aqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Mears' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.
apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Spanish Peanuts for Seed.

500 BUSHELS SPANISH PEANUTS (FOR Seed), 300 bushels Field Peas, 300 bags Meal, 80,000 pounds Hoop Iron, 400 barrels Molasses, 1,000 bushels Mixed Oats, 1,000 kegs Nails, 500 boxes Tobacco, (some fine bargains), and quantities of other goods, such as Canned Goods, Snuffs, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Shot, Powder, Caps, Lye, Soap and complete line of standard drugs. Ask for sample and prices before buying.

D. L. GORE.
sp 18 tf 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

Big Reduction
—IN—
Toilet SOAPS
THIS WEEK.
ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
ap 20 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22

"A GREASER AND A DOG."

The Dingley tariff is being pretty well ventilated by the papers of the country which do not believe in nor approve of licensed plunder. They are unanimous in pronouncing it the most outrageous and indefensible tariff we have ever had, because, without any excuse, it makes the burden heavy upon the people without giving them in return one single benefit. There are some of its features, and some features that certain parties are manipulating to have put into it, which are so monstrous that the anti-plunder papers are devoting most of their scoring to them as samples of what the politicians are doing to repay the obligations they are under to men who helped to fill Mark Hanna's hat in the last campaign. They are all insisting upon being heard now and on getting back the promised *quid pro quo*.

The looming monstrosities are the taxes on woolen goods, the tax on raw wool which they propose to take from the free list where the Wilson tariff put it, and the proposed tax on hides. In these three items they go from the sole of the foot to the top of the head and tax everything from the shoe that covers the foot to the hat that covers the head. Commenting on the duties on woollen goods the New York *World* presents the following object lesson:

"Under present conditions 10,000,000 yards of a certain quality of woollen cloth are sold at $1 a yard in this country. Part of this, say half, is manufactured here, the rest is imported. Dinglevism enacts a duty of $1 a yard on this cloth. The importation drops to 100,000 yards, on which the Government gets a revenue of $100 000.

The price of the imported cloth of course becomes $2 a yard. The price of the domestic cloth goes up 'as nigh as the market will bear.' Suppose that 8 000,000 yards of it are sold at $1 50 a yard. What is the net result of Dinglevism in this case?

"The Government gets $100 000.

"The consumer pays $1 a yard on 100,000 yards—$100,000

"The consumer pays 50 cents a yard on 8 000,000 yards—$4,000 000.

"To collect $100 000 the Government has taxed the consumer $4,100 000!

"And what becomes of this $4,100,000 taken out of the pockets of the people? Why, almost all of it goes directly into the pockets of a small group of men who run woollen mills.

"This concrete illustration, understating rather than overstating the workings of Dinglevism, shows how absurdly misleading are statistics of our per capita taxation.

"In this single case, to get the actual taxation resulting from a nominal taxation of $100,000 the nominal figure must be multiplied by forty-one!"

We call this "an object lesson" because while it illustrates with wool it applies with equal force to every article manufactured in this country which is subjected to duty high enough to limit or prohibit importation. The higher the duty the smaller the importation and the smaller the revenue; but the home prices are gauged according to the prices of similar imported goods with the duties added, so that it doesn't matter how little revenue the Government may derive the people pay the duty on every yard of domestic goods they may buy and put into the coffers of the protected manufacturers hundreds of dollars for the one that goes into the Treasury. That's where the inequality of this thing and the fraudulent pretence that it is for revenue come in.

Taking wool from the free list and putting it on the dutiable list on the pretence that it is to foster the industry and protect the people who are engaged in wool growing, and the labor they employ, is thus commented upon by the Philadelphia *Times*, a non-partisan paper:

"There is no labor to protect in the growth of wool neither in Pennsylvania, Ohio or elsewhere. Of the 6,000,000 citizens of this State there are not 100 whose labor is given to the growth of sheep. With the exception of one or two small localities in the State, the growth of sheep is merely an incident of the farm, and no labor is employed in wool growing in the Western States and Territories, from which our chief supply of wool comes. The flocks graze winter and summer without enclosed pastures or stabling or feeding in the winter, and the care of a flock of 5,000 sheep is entrusted to a Mexican greaser and a dog.

"It is an idiotic mockery to assume that a tax upon wool is protection to labor. It is wholly a tax upon the consumers of the country, and especially upon the working men who largely wear woollens in all seasons of the year. Such taxes not only cannot be justified, but they cannot possibly be excused."

And to protect "a Mexican greaser and a dog" from the pauper labor of South America and Australia, the people will have to pay millions upon millions of dollars in the enhanced price of the woollen goods they buy. And this is under the fraudulent pretence that this tax is to protect the farmers of the country who raise sheep, when the fact is that not one farmer in a hundred raises sheep for their fleeces, and the further fact is that a majority of the farmers haven't a single sheep on their farms. The few sheep raisers East of the Mississippi who make a specialty of raising fine sheep may profit by it, and the large flock owners in the West and Southwest who have unbroken ranges on which feeding costs a merely nominal sum, and where the care is entrusted to a few Mexican greasers and dogs may profit by it, but that is all. And it is they only who are asking for protection against the pauper wool of South America and Australia.

Another odious feature is the proposition to put hides, which have been on the free list for twenty-five years, on the dutiable list. Commenting upon this the *Times* says:

"Philadelphia is to day the largest producer of shoe and leather manufactures of any city in the United States, and this industry has grown up under the beneficient policy of giving our leather producers and manufacturers free raw materials. It was accomplished nearly twenty-five years ago, when hides were put upon the free list to save our then tottering leather industries and encourage the shoe and leather trade. At that time a large portion of our shoes were imported and were needlessly costly to consumers, but within ten years after hides were made free our shoe and leather manufacturers supplied the entire American market, and now furnish the shoes for the whole American people and the best made and cheapest they have ever received. In addition to thus furnishing the entire American market with American made shoes, our leather exports now amount to from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 a year, all of which has paid its full tribute to American labor.

"A tax upon hides is claimed as a benefit to farmers, but the fact is kept studiedly out of view that the single beneficiary of such a tax would be the great Cattle Trust that has ruled the consumers of this country for more than a decade. The farmers might receive twenty-five or fifty cents a year more for the small amount of hides they sell, but they would be taxed forty fold more than all their gains in increased cost of their shoes, harness, etc., which they must buy for consumption. It is a hollow mockery, a studied fraud, to claim that the farmer can be benefited by a tax on hides. He would simply pay increased taxes without compensation, and pay them to one of the most heartless monopolies of the continent."

Every one knows that the beef trade—and consequently the cattle trade—of this country is controlled by the Beef Trust, to which the *Times* refers, which is comprised of the "Big Four" or four men who control it. It is they who would profit by putting hides on the dutiable list, and only they. The farmers of the country who sell their cattle to this Trust or to the town butchers wouldn't gain a nickel a piece by it.

These are but samples to show the heartless, grasping spirit which has been so active in devising and manipulating this device for paying back election obligations, to which the Dingley crowd have given the name of a tariff to raise the necessary revenue for the Government.

MINOR MENTION

Senator Hoar is a candid, artless, sort of an old gentleman, if we may judge from the following extracts from some remarks he made in the Senate a few days ago:

"I suppose it is well known (if not, I am willing to make it known) that I am one of those persons who expect and desire to have the tariff on wool arranged to the entire satisfaction of the wool growers of the country.

"I am in favor, and always have been in favor in all the tariff bills that have come up, of having the duties on wool arranged to the satisfaction of the wool growers of the country, to accept their judgment about it, and I have been in favor and I am now in favor of doing that without any conditions."

"I am willing to let the woollen manufacturers take their chance with the sense of justice and the public interests of the Senate and the House of Representatives after the other duty has been made satisfactory to the wool growers."

Could any Senator possibly be more accommodating than this? Could the wool men from the wild and woolly West, or any other part of the domain, ask more than to be permitted to come in, ask for what they want and be told to help themselves? That ought to satisfy them surely, and that is what Senator Hoar seems to be anxious to do. Then having given the wool men all they ask for, he is going to ease up on the wool manufacturers of his bailiwick by giving them all they ask for to compensate for the bonus to the wool growers. But while this is so clever and generous and accommodating on the part of the Senator from Beanville, where do the people who will have to put their hands in their pockets to pay these twin bonuses come in? Did Mr. Hoar think of them, or were they worth thinking about?

* * *

We were aware of the fact that much interest had been shown on the subject of beet culture in this country but had an idea that it was general as the Washington dispatch published yesterday states. The demand for seed comes from about thirty States and territories in which the beets have not been cultivated so that we will have a pretty fair test of the capacity of the respective sections for growing them. There are several Southern States named among these making application to the United States Department of Agriculture for seed, and we regret to see that North Carolina is not among them, which is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that sugar beet culture has been more discussed in this than any other Southern State. Several years ago Hon. S. B. Alexander, for the purpose of gathering information on the culture of the beet and the process of making the sugar, visited Nebraska where he spent some time, and on his return gave the public through the press the benefit of the information he had acquired, and also distributed some seed among the farmers of Mecklenburg county, to see what could be done in the way of growing the beets there. What the result of these experiments was we do not know, but the interest seems to have died out, as we have heard but little about it since. We regret the tardiness shown in catching on to this industry, for we believe there are big possibilities in it, especially to the farmers who engage in it before it becomes wide-spread, and the output of beets becomes large enough to affect the prices.

* * *

When the Greek Minister to Turkey took his departure for Athens Tuesday, all the Ambassadors, save the German, went to the quay to bid him farewell. The representative of Germany was conspicuous by his absence. This may mean something or it may not. But in view of the numerous reports we have had as to the position of Kaiser William, and his leaning towards Turkey it may mean a great deal. Since this contention began between the Greeks and the Turks, while protessing to be anxious to preserve the peace of Europe, he is reported as giving his moral support and encouragement to the Sultan, and as recently forming combinations with Russia for concert of action in the event they conclude to interfere in the affair between the Greeks and the Turks if the scene of activities were transferred from Crete to the Turkish frontier, as they probably anticipated and perhaps desired. Turkey owes German bankers about $100,000,000, but whether this or something else figures in the Emperor's programme we do not know. The Czar has his designs on Turkey which he may advance if the Turk gets in a pinch and needs a friend. They are both evidently playing a game, and playing the Turk to carry it out.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——General Grosvenor's attack on the Civil Service is a flank device, but it is'not fair fighting.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

——General Weyler will string arc lights down his trochas. Now, if he will get some little round tables and a brass band he might open a summer garden.—*Jacksonville Citzen, Dem.*

——There seems to be a ripening conviction that the advance agent is making a break in trying to open the mills before opening the mints. Open the mints and the mills will open up themselves.—*Augusta Cronicle, Dem.*

——Phoebe Couzins should go a few steps further and advise that the Summer girl de dismantled and the shirts, collars, suspenders, neckties, and other wearing apparel of our forefathers be restored to their rightful and original owners.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

——The question as to whether Sabbath bicycling is a sin is once more under discussion, and it is being answered in a very eloquent and convincing way by the churches themselves. The bicycle racks they are setting in front of their doors seem to shut off debate on the subject.—*New York World, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Who is that young fellow?" "That's Jim Dowling, better known as 'Cannibal.'" "Why cannibal?" "His father is a retired missionary, and Jim lives on him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

—She—Our minister does not jump at conclusions.

He—I should say not. I never knew him to reach a conclusion in less than an hour.—*Brooklyn Life.*

—Mr. Cumso—"Are you giving up much during Lent this year, Cawker?" Mr. Cawker—"No, Cumso; I am not; but I expect to give up a great deal when the bills come in for my wife's Easter outfit."—*Life*

—"There are many more women living that I used to think." "Is that so?" "Yes. Before I married I used to think my wife was the only woman in the world."—*Columbus (O) Journal.*

—John—How long did it take you to learn the bicycle?

Tom—Me? It wasn't three days before I could lie as fast as any of them.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—"But I am so unworthy, darling," he murmured as he held the dear girl's hand in his.

"Oh, George," she sighed, if you and papa agreed on every other point as you do on that, how happy we could be."—*Boston Traveller.*

—Casey—"Oi'll wurk no more for thot mon Donlan." Mrs. Casey—"An' phwy?" Casey—"Shure, 'tis an account av a remark thot he made t' me." Mrs Casey—"Pawat did he say?" Casey—"Sez he, 'Pat, yer discharged'"—*Judge.*

—How did you happen to insure in that particular company?"

"I consulted the wishes of my wife."

"Of course; that's very praiseworthy. But, does she know anything about fire insurance companies?"

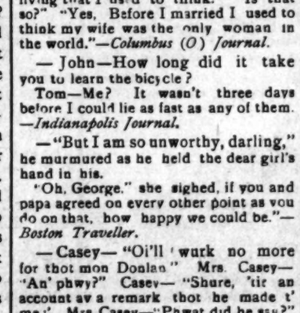
"Yes; she investigated, and found that this one always issues the prettiest calendars."—*Tit Bits.*

—In Contempt—"That wheel, Judge," said the victim of the bicycle thief, "was the finest on the market——"

"Stop!" cried the Judge. "I'll fine you ten dollars for contempt. This court rides the finest wheel on the market."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



AWIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. [Change. June 15 1y su to th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Enfield *Enterprise*: We are informed that mill operatives are leaving Roanoke Rapids on account of low wages and high rents. They say it is impossible to pay the high rents out of the low wages they receive and have enough left to live on.

—Fayetteville *Observer*: At Stewart's saw mill, near Dunn, last week William Allen, a colored boy, was taking a plank from behind the big circular saw when the teeth caught his wrist and cut the hand off and threw it with great force in the face of the sawyer twenty-five feet away.

—Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: To-day the Governor granted a pardon to John F. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, who is serving a five years' sentence in the penitentiary for forgery. In granting the pardon the Governor assigns the following reasons: This old man is about 70 years of age, is in feeble health, he has friends who are able and willing to take care of him, and prevent his becoming a charge on any community. It is represented that he was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and it seems that he was certainly a Confederate soldier. He was convicted of trying to obtain money by using a forged paper, but nobody was actually defrauded. The pardon is asked for by Rev. Father Francis Meyer, who was the prosecutor, or at least the party to whom the prisoner presented the forged paper, and from whom he attempted to obtain money. The pardon is recommended by the sheriff and county officers of Mecklenburg. The old man has been punished enough. ——A pardon was yesterday granted a Pitt county convict.

—Salisbury *Sun*: Sunday morning while the family were attending services at Mount Zion church the house of Mr. Enos Sechler, near China Grove, was robbed and then burned. Mr. Suther and others, who passed the house shortly after the family left for church, saw four negroes run away from the building with bundles under their arms. One negro had a pair of pants and the suspenders were dragging on the ground. Shortly afterwards the house was discovered on fire but none of the contents were saved. —— Mr. R. R. Westmoreland, of Thomasville, who was in the city, tells us of a hold-up which occurred near that town Friday evening. Mr. Turner, who carries the mail between Thomasville and Denton, while a mile and a half from the former place, was halted by three unknown men—two whites and one negro. The highwaymen then proceeded to rifle Turner's pockets and took all of his valuables including his money. They then turned their attention to the mail sacks but before any of them could be opened the robbers were frightened off by the approach of a wagon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

A Magician's Hands.

Herrmann was a born magician. He not only mystified and entertained by the astonishing dexterity with which he executed his remarkable feats, but charmed his audiences by his graceful manner and the singular magnetism of his personality. Not only was he a magician, but a comedian of a high order. His success lay largely in the perfection of his skill as a manipulator. His hands were trained to a marvelous state of responsiveness, and he was primarily a juggler, deceiving the eye by diverting attention from the movements that might reveal the mystery while he performed almost impossible feats with the hands and fingers. It was in the mastery of this simple work that his strength as a performer lay, although he elaborated them with paraphernalia and stage effects. He was continually elaborating old tricks with new adaptations.

Herrmann's ability to handle cards was wonderful. Not only was he master of the ordinary tricks of causing cards to disappear and reappear, to find packs concealed beneath vests, under hatbands, but he could distribute an entire deck of 52 cards all over a theater. This he did with such marvelous accuracy in Boston in 1886 or 1887 that a spiritualistic society made the feat a subject of discussion, and Herrmann was made an honorary member without his knowledge or consent. What he did was to throw from between thumb and forefinger a card and cause it to land on the rail of the top gallery. The second card would fall within a few feet of it, and the third within a few feet of that, and so on throughout the house until the entire pack had been distributed. It was claimed by the Spiritualists that this could not possibly have been accomplished without supernatural aid. By long practice Herrmann was able to tear a deck of 52 cards longitudinally in half, as straight as though cut with a knife. He would take these rectangular halves and divide them again into strips, using only his thumbs and forefingers to do the work.—Springfield Republican.

Wages In 1800.

What we call the "workingmen," "the mechanic," had no existence as classes. Labor was performed almost exclusively in the south by slaves, and in the north very largely by men and women who for the time being were no better than slaves. All over the free states were thousands of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Germans, who, in return for transportation from the old world to the new, had bound themselves by indenture to serve the captain of the ship that brought them over. Soldiers in the army received $3 a month. Farm hands in New England were given $4 a month and found their own clothes. Unskilled laborers toiled 12 hours per day for 50 cents. Workmen on the turnpikes then branching out in every direction were housed in rude sheds, fed coarse food and given $4 per month from November to May and $6 from May to November. When the road from the Genesee river to Buffalo was under construction in 1812, though the region through which it went was the frontier, men were hired in plenty for $12 per month in cash and their board, lodgings and a daily allowance of whisky.—John B. McMaster in Atlantic.

His Friend.

A certain youthful curate was taken to task by the new archbishop of Canterbury for reading the lessons of the service in an inaudible tone. Whereupon the young man replied, "I am surprised that you should find fault with my reading, as a friend of mine in the congregation told me that I was beautifully heard." "Did she?" snapped the bishop, and the fair young curate collapsed. His lordship had once been a young clergyman himself and knew a thing or two about the "friend."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Business Is Business.

"I have called," said the young man to the busy contractor buried among his papers, "to propose for the hand of your daughter."

The answer was in stereotyped form and given without any idea of what the young man had said: "Send in a sealed proposal, sir. The lowest bidder gets it."—Detroit Free Press.

Pest Banishers.

Mice will not infest pantries where pieces of gum camphor are laid about, and croton bugs flee from shelves strewn with the coarse salt used to freeze ice cream. The camphor should be used only at night, and all cans and boxes holding eatables should be carefully covered, as otherwise its pungent, penetrating smell will affect cereals, crackers and other foods.

COPPER CENTS OF UNUSUAL VALUE.

If Uncirculated, They May Be Worth Very Many Dollars.

A coin may be rare and yet be nearly worthless if worn to any extent. The precious cent of 1799 can be got for $2 or even less if in poor condition, but its value is multiplied a hundredfold if it retains the gloss of the minting. The copper pennies one sees occasionally in circulation are black with age, but the uncirculated cent half a century old which has been put away and carefully kept from injury by the collector still retains somewhat of the yellow sheen of the newly stamped piece. This, with its cameo design unrubbed and unworn, is what is called a "perfect" coin.

All United States coins of dates prior to 1859 are worth a premium if in perfect condition. To such a point is this matter carried that a piece in a good state of preservation is actually damaged by cleaning from the collector's point of view. From the standpoint of the numismatist an uncirculated coin is something sacred to be wrapped in chamois skin and kept even from exposure to the air. The most common of the pennies of early dates is that of 1798, which may be purchased for as little as 5 cents, yet a perfect specimen will fetch $20. A perfect cent of 1793 can be sold for $100. It was the first penny issued by this government. Plenty of 1803 cents may be bought for 10 cents each, but a perfect and uncirculated example will fetch $50. Only half a dozen perfect cents of 1793 are known. A perfect cent of 1804 has brought $300. One may buy an 1806 penny for 10 cents, but a perfect one is worth $100.

In the year 1704 no fewer than 54 dies were used for minting pennies. At that time all of the coins were struck by hand and not as now by machinery. The method being defective, the dies were broken now and then and had to be replaced by others. Variations in the cutting of the dies gave rise to recognizable differences in the minted pieces. At present no complete collection of the cents of that year exists. The original idea was that each penny should contain exactly 1 cent's worth of copper; hence the inconvenient size of the piece. All cents from 1808 to 1814 with the head of an Indian are rare when perfect—especially those of 1809 and 1811, which are worth $50 each. No pennies were coined in 1815 because of the burning of the mint. That is the only break in the continuity of the coinage of cents.

The cents of 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820 used to be rare, but bags full of them were found in an old bank and flooded the market. Prices of coins are controlled by the law of supply and demand. Many pieces which ten years ago were scarce are now plentiful. Perhaps tomorrow the newspapers may chronicle the sale of a certain penny for $67. The people who read it go down into their stockings and look for pennies of that date. Maybe a lot of them will be found, the result being a lowering of the price of that coin. As for the folly of paying out good money in the pursuit of such a fad, a chronic collector said to the writer the other day that it was all the same whether a man found pleasure in whisky or dogs or bicycles. If he found enjoyment in the study of old coins and had the necessary means, there was just as much fun in it as in collecting books, pictures or diamonds.—Boston Transcript.

Greek System of Voting.

I remember M. Tricoupis describing to me with much spirit and lucidity the precise method of Greek voting. There is an urn for each candidate, and every voter must vote "yes" or "no" for each candidate. This breeds endless confusion, as M. Tricoupis pointed out to me, for, though voters set out with explicit party tickets and the best intentions, they can rarely be induced to vote "yes" for their own partisans only. When they come to the urn of a man for whom they have a sneaking liking, they forget that a vote for him will neutralize the votes given for their own partisans, and they cannot always bring themselves to blackball.

"The beauty of the system," M. Tricoupis remarked with a smile, "is that it is founded on no principle whatever. It was part of the constitution of the Ionian isles, the only part we retained at the time of their union with Greece." "And how did it come to exist in the Ionian isles?" I asked. "They got it from the English, who probably derived it from their clubs."—London News.

The New Rules.

Some one nudged the new woman who was presiding.

"What is it?" asked the latter.

"Why don't you recognize that little woman in the front row?"

"I haven't the honor of her acquaintance, and I have yet to see the book on etiquette that makes it even permissible to recognize one to whom you have not been introduced."

And the new woman looked at her critic as if she felt that she had completely crushed her.—Chicago Post.

A Man's Diary.

"There are but two biographers who can tell the story of a man's or a woman's life," writes Oliver Wendell Holmes. "One is the person himself or herself; the other is the recording angel. I should like to see any man's biography with corrections and emendations by his ghost. We don't know each other's secrets quite so well as we flatter ourselves we do." The biographer who is practically possible would not tell his story. A very wise and good man, who filled a great earthly place, said to me more than once or twice. "I put no secrets into my diary."—Gentleman's Magazine.

The first fire bricks made in this country were manufactured in Baltimore in 1827. They were manufactured for the backs of the old fashioned fireplaces, the limestone proving too friable.

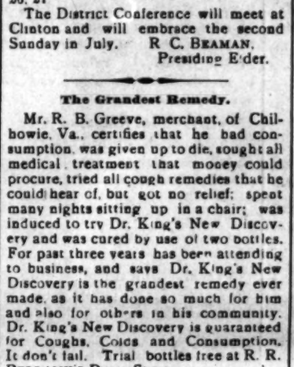
Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Scott's Hill, at Acora Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies that he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute			6
Standard			6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 25	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	15
Northern	18	@	20
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	38	@	42½
Virginia Meal	33	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	65
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 60	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	43½
Car load, in bags—White,		@	40
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	43½	@	45
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@1	35
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	16 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	28
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	@1	65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	2 00	@	2 50
Common	1 50	@	2 00
Cypress Resawed	5 50	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Ex. C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	8 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 00	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 00	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x20 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	4½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE April 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 26¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market quiet at $1 30 per bbl for Strained, and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm; $1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 and 2,00 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 25¾, 24¾c; rosin firm, $1.45, 1.50; tar firm, nothing doing; crude turpentine nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	88
Rosin	100
Tar	26
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—43 casks spirits turpentine, 428 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6¾	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—6 bales; same day last year 10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.50 to 2 25; six inch, $2 25 to 3.25; seven inch, $3.50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1½@1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand; 486¼@486¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488½@489. Commercial bills 485¾@486. Silver certificates 61¾@62¾. Government bonds strong; fives, registered, 113¾; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111¾; fours, coupon, 113¼; twos, registered, 96¾. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine quiet at 29½@30c.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c; sales — casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels: B, C, D, $1 30 E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 55, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $2 05, W G $2 15, W W $2 25.

SAVANNAH, April 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 815 casks; receipts 1,176 casks. Rosin firm; sales 4,273 barrels; receipts 2,852 barrels; A $1 35, B $1 35, C $1 35, D $1 35, E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 65, I $1 75, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $2 10, W G $2 20, W W $2 30.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The opening Liverpool cables showed higher prices than had been looked for by the cotton trade at this point and an advance of six to ten points was made in the first call at the cotton exchange this morning. For the rest of the day the market was alternately weak and strong. Throughout the day May contracts showed leading strength. Liverpool cut considerable of a figure as a buyer in the morning, evidently preferring the new crop positions. At the same time New Orleans houses figured as sellers. The market in the afternoon was for the most part a tame affair, with the tone finally steady at a net advance of 8 to 10 points.

NEW YORK, April 21—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7 -716.

Cotton futures opened steady at the advance, sales 9,200 bales; January 6 85, April 7 06, May 7 07, June

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation.
Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D.,
125th Street and 7th Avenue,
New York City.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best 1897 MODEL
BICYCLE.

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one hundred-dollar Bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $1.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each, the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

Remember you can have your Choice of any Bicycle of American Manufacture.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars inclosing addressed envelope for reply. (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks;" it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted in employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining does not define its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weak-minded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Sample copies of THE TIMES sent free upon application. Address THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

apr 16 tf

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT
POZZONI'S
Complexion
POWDER
REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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IVER JOHNSON, $100.
FITCHBURG, - - $75,
ARE HONEST CYCLES.
FOR AGENCY, ADDRESS,
THE TABB & JENKINS HARDWARE CO.,
Southern Agents, Baltimore, Md.
ap 17 1m

A BOYISH TRAIT.

When the engines come a clatterin
'Long the crowded street,
A-causin awful scatterin
'Mong the things they meet,
I git just like a boy ag'in
An have a wild desire
To yell out with the mob like sin,
"Fier, fier, fier!"

I don't know what the reason is,
But when them fire bells ring
My blood begins to tingle—geo whiz!—
Can't do a single thing,
'Ceptin hoot an yell an holler out
Es if I'd slipped my wire
An keep up with the crowd an shout,
"Fier, fier, fier!"
—Philadelphia North American.

BROKE UP THE SHOW.

The Baboon Was a Genius, but His Antics Started the Row.

"A fellow never knows what he can do till he's put to it," volunteered the captain while the subject of hard times was under discussion.

"I was stranded out west one time years ago. It was a tough case, such as makes nine men out of ten throw up their hands. But I was too proud to beg and just barely honest enough not to steal. I did something that was only a shade better by investing my last dime in some cheap soap, cutting it up into little cubes, wrapping it in colored papers, mounting a dry goods box at a good corner and selling the stuff as a sure shot grease eradicator. The game took and I soon had a fair working capital.

"Then I moved on to the next town and started a dime museum that was the most glaring fraud ever perpetrated. The actual weight of my fat woman was 150 pounds, but we built her out till she passed for 400 and looked the part. The strong man I hired from a harvest field and the mermaid from a restaurant. The young fellow that made up as a baboon was a genius and looked a good deal like the sort even when he was not in his hairy uniform. I did the fake sword swallowing, and we were giving a continuous performance that drew like a porous plaster.

"One evening a lot of cowboys dropped in on us and were having a merry time till the baboon snatched one of their hats, a favorite amusement with the animal. The man cuffed the baboon's ears, and as he retreated another of the wild audience lassoed him, and he let loose with some profanity which was so unmistakably human that the cowboys saw how they had been sold and proceeded to clean the place out. In jumping from her seat the fat woman rent a seam and apparently lost 200 pounds inside of two minutes. The mermaid kicked loose from her entanglements and went through a window. I followed in her wake and caught the first train for the east. Since that I have been doing the legitimate only."—Detroit Free Press.

Early Bicycles Mechanically Wrong.

Bicycles in the past, it seems, were constructed not only with excessive weight and want of graceful lines, but in disregard of sound and familiar mechanical principles. A writer in Cassier's Magazine says:

We are often wont to think that in these days of scientifically trained designers there is less of the cut and try in constructive mechanics and more of scientific proportioning, but there are some glaring examples of the very opposite. Every one can remember the fearfully and wonderfully distorted shapes of the earlier bicycles, and one has only to pick up an old catalogue or glance through the advertising pages of any of the leading magazines of a few years ago to be reminded of the outrageous defiance of all rules, mechanical and artistic, which those vehicles exhibited.

One can scarcely believe that any attempt whatever was made to ascertain the forces or analyze the strains upon either frame or driving gear, and the present light and stiff frames and carefully proportioned propelling gear are the result of many trials and failures—a "survival of the fittest" rather than an "evidence of design." It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a large sum of money and a vast amount of human energy might have been saved had just a little knowledge of mechanical design been infused into those early efforts, and, indeed, there are wheels now in the market making claims for superiority upon points which, to the engineer, are obvious mechanical defects, so that the cut and try stage cannot yet be considered as altogether past.

The Great Khan as a Hunter.

The emperor hath numbers of leopards trained to the chase, and hath also a great many lynxes taught in like manner to catch game, and which afford excellent sport. He hath also several great lions, bigger than those of Babylonia, beasts whose skins are colored in the most beautiful way, being striped all along the sides with black, red and white. These are trained to catch boars and wild cattle, bears, wild asses, stags and other great or fierce beasts. And 'tis a rare sight, I can tell you, to see those lions giving chase to such beasts as I have mentioned. When they are to be so employed, the lions are taken out in a covered cart, and every lion has a little doggie with him. They are obliged to approach the game against the wind, otherwise the animals would scent the approach of the lion and be off.

There are also a great number of eagles, all broken to catch wolves, foxes, deer and wild goats, and they do catch them in great numbers. But those especially that are trained to wolf catching are very large and powerful birds, and no wolf is able to get away from them.—"The True Story of Marco Polo," by Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

Wonders About Skin Pores.

Each square inch of the human skin contains no less than 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiration pores. Each of these tubes, although wonderfully minute, is about one-fourth of an inch in length. Each of these sweat tubes may be likened to a tiny drain tile. We find that the average adult has about 2,000 square inches of skin on the surface of his body. Each square inch of this outer cuticle is, as we have said, literally permeated with its 3,500 quarter inch perspiration ditches. If we could put each of these little tubes end to end, we would find that they would extend a distance of not less than 901,166 feet. Had you ever before stopped to consider the fact that the aggregate length of the tile ditches for draining the human body is almost 40 miles?—St. Louis Republic.

Mars Like Holland.

Certain scientists say that Mars is like Holland. Its inhabitants appear to have drained the whole of its surface as a measure of protection against encroaching waters, which threaten an invasion when summer's heat melts the polar ice and snow.

SOME OF HIS TRICKS.

HOW THEY WERE PERFORMED BY THE GREAT HERRMANN.

The Confederate an Important Factor In Many Feats of Magic—How the Mysterious Shooting Trick Was Done—Herrmann Looked His Part Perfectly.

Herrmann was a shrewd man at knowing what was for his own advantage. One of the clever things that he did was to cultivate the likeness of Mephistopheles. It was not deep enough to alarm anybody. His aspect was not forbidding, but he had the thin face and the sharp eyes naturally, and he added to these deliberately the little pointed beard, the heavy mustache turned up at the points, and the short hair, with respect to which nature aided him again by making it curly. Then he wore a close fitting dress of black satin, and the moment anybody saw him he expected him to do magical things as a matter of course.

It may not be out of place to remark that pretty nearly all magicians employ confederates for some of their tricks. This statement does not quite come under the head of a state secret, though the confederates are not much talked about among laymen. They are necessary for some tricks. And if the magician is so morbidly high minded as to object to employing them, he will have to omit a good deal that other magicians do. The sad admission has to be made to a disappointed public that the rabbit trick is no trick at all and has no element of magic or sleight of hand about it. It just consists in the confederate's sitting in his seat and holding the rabbit under his coat till the magician is ready to take it out. But there are other cases in which the confederate is employed in a more legitimate way. He may be required for nothing more than to lend a hat and to retain his composure when he sees it crushed out of recognition.

One of the most effective uses that Herrmann ever made of a confederate was in connection with his "trunk mystery." In this trick a girl is put into a trunk, and the trunk is closed and then opened again, and the girl is found to be gone. There is more to it, but that is enough for the present purpose. When the trick had been done, a man stood up at the back of the house and asked Herrmann if he had to have a trunk specially prepared for that trick. Herrmann answered that he did not. The man then asked if he could do it with his valise. Herrmann said he could. The valise was brought to the stage, and the trick was done over again, to the great delight of the audience. The confederate carried out his part of the programme so well that the policeman in charge at the back of the house wanted to arrest him for making a disturbance, and the magician had hard work to save his trick from being spoiled by the policeman's excess of zeal. Of course the trunk and the valise used did have to be prepared, but the declaration that they did not involved no great danger of another being offered by somebody else who was not a confederate, because few persons come to a theater with a valise large enough for even a small girl to get into. When Herrmann traveled, he usually had about 20 people in his company, though only half a dozen or so were usually seen on the stage.

It takes something startling in the way of magic to make much impression on the pampered taste of New York in these days, but Herrmann made a decided impression with his trick of allowing himself to be shot at by half a dozen soldiers and catching the bullets on a plate. Herrmann did this twice, both times for charity, for he said that he would do that to help the needy, but not for his own profit. Of course that sounded as if there was a good deal of risk about it. It was just as much of a trick as anything else that he ever did, and every sensible person knew that it was, but for all that the performance was decidedly creepy and not a little exciting. It proved so much so to one friend of the magician's, who had fortified himself too much for the ordeal, that when the soldiers came on the stage he could not stand it any longer and got up, forced his way through the crowd at the back of the house and escaped as fast as he could, exclaiming with sobs as he went along, "Herrmann's a good fellow, and I won't stay here to see him killed!"

Any trick is simple when you know how it is done, and this one was even simpler than one. There is probably no one left now who cares to puzzle the public with this particular illusion, so there is no further harm in telling the curious how it is done. There are several ways of doing most tricks. A famous French magician used to do this one by means of a gun which was loaded with a bullet and fired a blank, or performed some other similarly unusual antic, but Herrmann allowed six soldiers at once to fire at him and to use the guns that were furnished to them by the state. But the soldiers were all in the secret. Herrmann brought out the cartridges that were to be used in a little ornamental case and showed them to the audience and allowed any one who chose to mark one or more for identification. The ornamental case had a slide in it, and on his way back to the stage he slid the slide, and the ball cartridges were thereby concealed and the same number of blank cartridges were revealed, but only to the soldiers, who loaded their guns with them.

Herrmann then went to the side of the stage and gave the case to his attendant. The attendant hastened to put each of the cartridges into a vise, to wrench out the bullets and beat them over a lamp. While this was going on Herrmann was talking to the audience and the soldiers were marching about the stage and getting into position. Then Herrmann went to the wing to get the plate to catch the bullets in. He got the bullets at the same time. As soon as he got those he knew that his life was out of danger, for he could not get them till they were drawn from the cartridges. Then he held the plate before him, the soldiers fired, and, under cover of the puff of smoke, it was easy for him to put the bullets into the plate and have them ready to bring down to the audience, still hot, ready for examination and identification.—New York Tribune.

A Lobster's Legs.

A lobster's legs, all told, are ten in number, but only eight of these are largely used for walking. The front pair, or big claws, have been specialized, as in the crab, and most others of the higher crustaceans, into prehensile organs for catching and crushing the prey. Their use is obvious. Lobsters feed largely off mollusks of various sorts and other hard shelled marine animals. In order to be able to break or crush the shells of these and so to get at the softer flesh within they have acquired such large and very muscular nippers or pinchers. That is not all, however. Not only have the two front legs been differentiated and specialized from the eight others in this manner, but also, by a rare exception to the symmetry of the body, the right claw has been specialized from the left, each being intended to perform a distinct function. One is a scissors, the other is a mill; one is a cutter, the other is a cracker.

As a rule, the right claw is the slenderer and longer. It has toothlike projections or serrated edges on its nipping faces, and it is rather adapted for biting and severing than for crushing or grinding. The left claw, on the other hand, is usually thicker, heavier and rounder. Its muscles are more powerful, and in place of sharp teeth it has blunt tubercles or hammers of different sizes. It acts, in fact, more like a nut cracker than like teeth or a saw. It is a smashing organ. Nevertheless you will find it interesting to observe, by noting the lobsters served to you at table, that this differentiation has hardly as yet become quite constant, for sometimes it is the right claw that displays the hammerlike nut cracker type and the left that acts as nipper and biter, while sometimes no difference occurs at all, both claws alike being sharp toothed or blunt hammered in the same specimen.—Longman's Magazine.

The Moslem women attach such importance to covering the face that when taken by surprise without a veil a woman will often catch up her skirt and veil her face with it, leaving the lower limbs bare to the knees.

THE TURKEY BUZZARD.

Ugly as He Is, He Figures In a Legend of Jamaica.

There is an odd little legend still told in the beautiful island of Jamaica attributing to a wizard the peculiar and ugly appearance of the turkey buzzard, which was once, so the legend asserts, a bird of rare grace and beauty.

Between this particular wizard and the turkey buzzards there had been a feud of long standing, but one day the former announced his intention of making peace with his winged enemies and invited them all to a banquet to cement the pleasant relations that were to exist in the future. The turkey buzzards readily accepted the invitation and assembled in due time at the abode of the wizard, where an immense caldron, carefully covered, was boiling. Raising the cover, the host invited his guests to take a look at the contents, whereat each guest obeyed his invitation.

In an instant the cover descended on the heads of the unsuspicious turkey buzzards, who found to their cost that the caldron was filled with boiling tar. With frantic struggles the poor deceived birds freed themselves from their painful positions, for they had thrust their heads deep into the mixture, expecting to taste unusual dainties provided for the occasion. Homeward they flew, smarting with pain, the glossy plumage that once adorned their backs and heads remaining in the caldron, to the wizard's great delight.

The turkey buzzard is most repulsive in appearance, its featherless neck having a plucked effect which no doubt gave rise to the legend here told. As its name denotes, the buzzard is not unlike a turkey, but its dusty, unkempt appearance is a great contrast to our well groomed, dignified kings of the barnyard whose namesakes they are.

The turkey buzzard has, however, one point of beauty that deserves mention—his flight. He is the embodiment of winged gracefulness. He spreads his wings and floats, seemingly motionless, a black object against the azure of the southern sky, too far away for the watcher to note his ugliness. Without a motion of the wings he rises or ascends at will, a pair of dusty pinions resting on the sultry air. You watch him breathlessly until he descends, when the spell is broken, for repulsive and ungainly he stands revealed—the scavenger of the tropics.

Yet this poor, ugly, ungainly bird has his uses. Without him the south would be a sorry victim to fevers and diseases bred from offal festering under the fierce tropical sun. As a scavenger he is invaluable, and the law protects him as he plies the calling for which he was created.—New York Home Journal.

TWO LIZARDS.

One Was Mild and Gentle, the Other Fierce and Untamable.

My first two lizards had been captured, one in the Spanish Pyrenees and the other at Tarn, in France, wherefore I called them the Spanish and the French lizards, but afterward gave them the names of Pedro and Pierre. I was surprised on the very first day that I occupied myself with their education to observe the absolute contrariety of their characters and dispositions. Pierre, won over at once by the honeyed dainties I offered him, soon became accustomed to let himself be handled without trying to bite or run away, and to hide himself in my clothes, preferring the back, where it was warmer. Pedro, wild and untamable, if one tried to catch him, withdrew into a corner and then stretching his paws in front of him, his eye glistening and his mouth wide open, hissing, springing at the hand that came near him, and, if he bit it, holding firmly and causing the blood to flow, revealed a resolution that even impressed the young men in my laboratory.

I made a cage for the lizards of iron wire, open above, and having a large room in my country house into which the sun shone all day on three sides I put them in it. Pierre soon learned to leave his cage, to climb up to the windows by some rags I had hung to them, and passed from one to another, following the sun. In the evening he returned to the cage. Pedro, more stupid, tried vainly to get out of his prison, and when I put him on the ledge of a window in the sun let himself be overtaken by the shade, persisted for hours in efforts to get through the glass and finally went to sleep where he had been left.—"Affections and Jealousies of Lizards," by J. Delboeuf, in Popular Science Monthly.

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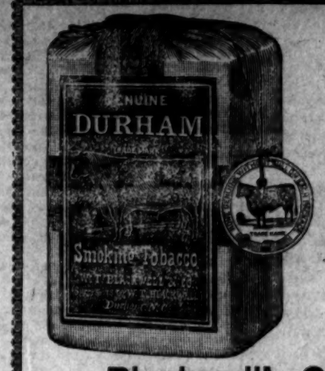

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9 00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 10.15 a m, Goldsboro 11.55 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 8.25 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 2.45 a m, New York 5.55 a m, †Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.35 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.14 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 5.20 a m, Augusta 6.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P m — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 13.46 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.55 p m, Washington 5.46 p m, Richmond 7.00 p m, Petersburg 9.13 p m, †Norfolk 2.00 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.08 a m, Warsaw 7.34 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.20 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.38 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.54 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 10.10 a m and 4.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.40 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.45 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.30 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 48 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.00 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m, Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 58 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 5.10 p m, arrive Darlington 6.40 p m, Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 40 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 3.58 p m, Dunn 4.30 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m; returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.48 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, arrive 6 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Sumter 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m; arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Kilgore 11.10 a m and 7.40 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.40 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Kilgo 8.36 a m and 3.30 p m.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 30 p m	.....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	.....
Leave Maxton	5 54 p m	.....
Leave La

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22

INJURED BY FROST.

Heavy Damage to Truck Farms in Eastern Virginia and Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—In the peninsula section there was heavy frost last night, and some damage to early fruit and vegetables. No fear is indicated for the fruit in the Danville section, and there will be only slight injury in the Prince William and Loudoun tier of counties.

Norfolk reports heavy damage to truck in the counties of the Virginia seaboard and eastern North Carolina and the fruit around Charlottesville suffers, it is thought, seriously. Small fruits in the Staunton district are said to be killed, but the apple crop is regarded as safe. The southwest seems to have suffered very little.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21.—Telegraphic advices received here to-night from Greensboro in the west, and Newbern trucking country in the East, say that the frost this morning was heavy and that fruit in both sections was much injured, but as to truck, only small truckers under the lee-way of thickets had crops cut off by frost. The larger farmers turned pine-straw to the windward of the truck and it was practically in every case thus saved from injury.

NORFOLK, Va., April 21.—It is estimated that the heavy frost this morning destroyed fruit and vegetables in lower tidewater Virginia and eastern Carolina to the value of probably a million dollars. Every class of truck was greatly damaged. Potatoes were set back twenty days, and beans, peas and strawberries cut down to the earth.

In several instances the farmers will replant. Fruit suffered greatly, but young tobacco is said to have generally been saved by artificial means. Ice formed in various places and there is so much frost in the ground that truckers say the damage will be very much greater unless a warm rain falls soon. It is clear and cold to-night and the frost to-morrow will probably be heavier than this morning.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Dispatches from all parts of Maryland indicate that the recent cold snap has played havoc with blossoming fruit trees and vines in this latitude. In the Maryland and Delaware peninsula a careful investigation shows that nine buds in ten have perished, trees nearest to the water suffering the least. Advices from the western counties of the State indicate fruit crop injuries, but in a slightly lesser degree.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

An Important Conference at Atlanta to Consider the Problem of Maintenance of Rates.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., April 21.—The executive officers, tariff men and general counsel of the most important Southern railroads met here to-day to consider the problem of rate maintenance precipitated by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri Traffic Association case. The meeting was presided over by Maj. J. W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Mr. W. L. McGill of the Southern States' Freight Association, acted as secretary.

There was a general discussion of the situation by Major Thomas, Mr. Samuel Spencer and other railroad managers. All of them spoke of the necessity for maintaining the tariff and a strong sentiment against rate cutting was expressed.

The existing rates were affirmed by vote as far as the meeting could lawfully affirm them, and a committee with Mr. W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway, as chairman, was appointed to formulate rules to meet the situation.

It is understood that the committee will recommend the organization of a statistical bureau to make and promulgate rates, but no agreement of the maintenance of rates or fines for rate cutting will be recommended.

THE WHITE SQUADRON

Arrived at New York to Participate in the Grant Monument Ceremonies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The monitor Terror, the last to arrive of the vessels of the White Squadron, ordered here to participate in the naval demonstration next Tuesday in connection with the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb, joined the remainder of the fleet, now anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 10 o'clock this morning. The squadron consists of the flagship New York, the cruisers Columbia and Raleigh, the battleships Maine, Texas and Indiana, the monitors Amphitrite and Terror and the tender Fern.

SPRING MEDICINE is a necessity which Hood's Sarsaparilla grandly supplies. It purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus gives tone and strength to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

THE TARIFF BILL.

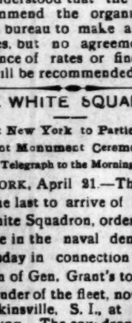
An Agreement to strike Out the Retroactive Provision.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican members of the Finance committee of the Senate have reached an agreement either to strike out the retroactive provision of the Dingley Tariff bill or so to amend it as to pave the way for its being stricken out in conference and have so notified the Democratic members of the committee.

The Democrats have agreed, in view of this promise, not to press the Vest resolutions on the subject of Secretary Gage's recent circular.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

A BREEZY CRITICISM BY SENATOR MASON OF ILLINOIS.

A Deluge of Petitions Relating to Tariff Rates—The Bankruptcy Bill Taken Up—House of Representatives Adjourned Because of the Death of Representative Milliken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his maiden speech in the Senate to-day and signalized it by some breezy criticism on the antiquated rules of the Senate. It was such a variation from the prosy debates of recent days that the Senator was accorded close attention and twice received the hearty applause of crowded galleries.

The maturing of the Tariff bill was indicated by the deluge of petitions relating to tariff rates presented to the Senate to-day. Mr. Spooner (Republican, of Wisconsin) sent a bundle containing several hundred petitions urging a re-enactment of the McKinley rates on lumber.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, Democrat, reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, proposing an appropriation of $50 000 to improve Pearl harbor, Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Cullom's resolution introduced yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits, was agreed to.

This cleared the way for an unexpected and very breezy speech from the new Senator from Illinois (Mr. Mason), which aroused two outbursts from the galleries. It occurred on the resolution of Mr. Mason, introduced yesterday, directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for the closing of debate and for the previous question.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, Democrat, promptly moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Mason protested, saying this committee on rules was recognized as the "altogether lovely graveyard to which are committed the bodies of deceased measures."

The roll was called on Mr. Gorman's motion to refer, and it prevailed—39 to 24.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate and House from April 26th to May 3d, with a view to participation in the Grant ceremonies at New York.

Mr. Morgan's objection carried the resolution over.

At 2 o'clock the Bankruptcy bill was taken up, and Mr. Nelson secured an agreement that the voting on the substitute and all amendments to the bill be taken up at 8 p. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, Democrat, argued against including corporations within the benefits of bankruptcy proceedings. An amendment proposed by him was agreed to, omitting public corporations from the operations of the bill.

At 4 o'clock the bill was laid aside and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chaplain of the House, Mr. Couden, in his prayer to-day, gave thanks that this nation was at peace with all others, and prayed that higher and holier methods than war might prevail everywhere. He prayed for the friends of Representative Milliken, of Maine, who died Sunday, and whose desk was draped in black and covered with flowers.

The death of Mr. Milliken was announced by Mr. Dingley, who presented resolutions in the usual form for adjournment as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Milliken.

Speaker Reed announced the appointment of the committee to attend the funeral, and at 12 10 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Horrible Atrocities Perpetrated by Weyler's Soldiers—Women and Children Murdered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, April 21.—William Law, formerly of Worcester, Mass., but now with the Cuban army, has written a letter to a friend in Worcester, in which, under date of Jucaro, Puerto Principe April 5th, he says:

I am in the heart of the fighting. The Cubans have the best of it all through, but of course suffer great hardships. The entire east end of the island is absolutely controlled by them and most of the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio; besides, Havana itself is uncertain and may fall any day.

"A few days ago I saw a battle between 800 Cubans and two forts defended by 1,000 Spaniards. It took the Cubans less than thirty minutes to take them and capture all the arms and cannon.

"Of course war is terrible. I saw brought in men, women and children who have been murdered by Spanish soldiers, whose fiendish deeds are too awful to describe. I saw last week the bodies of three beautiful little Cuban girls, aged 8, 6 and 4; of their mother, a woman about 30, and two women possibly sixty years of age, all in one heap, with their throats cut. The women and the oldest girl had been ravished by Gen. Weyler's soldiers.

"Their war seems to be on women and children. When they meet a body of Cuban troops they scarcely wait to fight, but throw down their arms and run."

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

One Ballot Taken for U. S. Senator—Call in the Lead.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 21.—Both branches of the Legislature met to-day for the first time in joint session to vote for U. S. Senator. One ballot was taken with the following result: Call 34, Chipley 34, Raney 14, Hocker 19, Burford 7, Mabry 2, McKay 2, Crill 1, Broome 1, Bisbee 1. Total, 97. In comparison with yesterday's vote Call gained one vote, Hocker lost one and the other leaders were unchanged.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Norfolk, Va.—Portsmouth was shut out by Norfolk to-day with ease. Score: Norfolk, 12; Portsmouth, 0.

Danville, Va.—The University of North Carolina lost to-day's game to Princeton in the second inning, when the Tigers were allowed to score six unearned runs. Score: Princeton, 9; Carolina, 2.

The Cuban insurgent leader, Julian Zarrago, who surrendered with five of his followers to the Spanish authorities, has made a request to be sent to Spain. He says he surrendered because he believed the insurgent cause to be lost.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A DRAWN BATTLE

BETWEEN TURKS AND GREEKS ON THE PLAINS OF THESSALY.

First General Engagement of the Hostile Forces—Turks Had Overwhelming Superiority of Numbers—Greeks Fought With Desperate Bravery—Both Sides Hurrying Up Reinforcements—The Situation in Crete Unchanged.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, April 21.—6 P. M.—Prince Constantine, the crown prince and commander-in-chief of the Greek army, has just left Larissa for the battlefield.

The Turks to-day tried to capture the post of Prophet Elias, on the road to Tyrnavo, but were repulsed.

The last series of Greek reserves has now been called in and fresh troops have been sent to the frontier.

The bombardment of Prevesa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, has been very heavy since early this morning. The Turkish garrison there has been completely isolated by the advance of the Greek troops.

The report that the Greek fleet today bombarded Platomona on the west shore of the gulf of Salonica is confirmed.

The Greek fleet also bombarded the town of Lepthokarya, adjoining Platomona. The powder magazine of the Turks at Platomona was exploded by a Greek shell, causing much damage and loss of life to the enemy.

ATHENS, April 21, 7 P. M.—Fighting has been renewed at Damasi, which is being cannonaded by a Greek brigade advancing from Boughazi. The Turks have occupied the posts of Ligaria and Karatzo, which are strategically unimportant, while the Greeks have advanced and occupied the Siati hill.

A dispatch from Arta says that the Turks have abandoned Strevina, beyond Filrppiada, after burning it. The bombardment of Prevesa continues, with increasing damage to the forts. After bombarding Platamona the squadron will proceed to Katerina.

NAPLES, April 21.—The steamers Independence and Arno and the cruiser Liguria have started with troops for Crete.

ATHENS, April 21.—The public suspense here to-night is terrible, owing to the lack of definite news. The Government has received telegrams from Larissa throughout the day, urging the prompt dispatch of reinforcements to that point, as the Greek troops are being exhausted by the incessant Turkish attacks.

All the shops were closed to-day while prayers were being offered in the churches for the success of the Greek arms.

Every nerve is being strained to send all available men to the front. The Palace guard and the gendarmerie will go to-morrow. Volunteer bands are organizing everywhere throughout the country. In Thessaly the whole population is being armed and made ready. Next week thousands will start for the frontier from provinces long famous for the fine quality of their fighting men.

PARIS, April 21.—A dispatch to the *Temps* from Constantinople says that Ednem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has telegraphed to the Porte from Tyrnavo that two divisions, under Mendou Pasha and Omervrechat Pasha, are now pursuing the Greek forces who are in full retreat.

Edhem Pasha also reports that these divisions have arrived within two kilometres of Larissa. He adds that his troops have commenced the investment of Larissa, and that Mendou Pasha and Omervrechat Pasha expect to capture it within three days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—The sitting of the military commission has been continuous since yesterday at the Vildizkiosk. It is reported that Edhem Pasha has asked for 40,000 reinforcements, and that orders have been sent to Salonica to hasten the dispatch of the reserves to the frontier. The mobilization of forty additional battalions has been decided upon, and the enrollment of volunteers is now being considered.

The steady resistance offered by the Greeks was wholly unexpected, and the idea that the forces of Edhem Pasha would have a military promenade to Larissa has already been abandoned.

Telegrams received by the Porte from the far western provinces show that the Albanian irregulars are devastating the country in many localities, and especially along the line of route between Prevesa and Janina. The local authorities are powerless to restrain them.

An Imperial irade has been issued ordering the Turkish fleet to avoid a battle at sea and to remain under the protection of the fortifications.

LONDON, April 21. — Commenting upon the absence of definite news today from Elassona, the headquarters of the Turkish troops in Macedonia, the *Daily Mail* says it has received a private telegram from one of its correspondents on the scene of hostilities indicating that Edhem Pasha is suppressing all despatches.

This correspondent adds: "The whole situation appears changed by the tenacity with which the Greeks are holding Revenl pass, whereby they may possibly turn Edhem Pasha's position and cut off his communication with Elassona."

SALONICA, TURKEY, April 21.—It was rumored here to-day that the Turks had captured Larrissa.

The Greeks were assisted by thousands of irregulars, who harrassed the Turkish outposts and wings, as well as participated in the general engagement. The Turks had an overwhelming superiority in numbers. They had constructed earthworks and trenches everywhere, and in and behind these awaited the attacks of the Greeks. On the whole they clung tenaciously to their defence, while the Greeks attacked these again and again with the most desperate bravery.

In spite of the furious attacks still made upon them the Greeks continue to hold Revent and Heziros passes. At 3 o'clock this afternoon it is practically a drawn battle.

Crown Prince Constantine is hurrying reinforcements to the front.

LARISSA, April 21.—The first seriously planned battle commenced to-day. Early this morning Edhem Pasha's advance guard, under Generals Maviomichali and Macris, advanced against the Greeks in force from Revenl, Boughazi and St. Elias. The fighting was greatly extended and the battle raged till late this afternoon with varying fortune.

ATHENS, April 21, Midnight.—Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs from Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek forces in Thessaly: "We have kept all our positions and the situation to-day is excellent. Every road by which the Turks can descend into the Thessalanian plain has been secured by the concentration of our troops. I cannot wire at greater length now. I am fighting myself; so is Prince Nicholas."

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Canea says that the Italian consul is visiting the camp of Col. Vassos with a view of inducing the Italian volunteers to return home. He has had a long interview with Col. Vassos, who said he could not control the insurgents and feared they were preparing to take some action calculated to lead to serious complications. The Italian consul gathered the impression that an attack was meditated on the positions occupied by the international troops. Col. Vassos declared that he would not hesitate to attack Canea if ordered to do so by the Greek Government. But he added that in such an event he would give due notice to the admirals of the international fleets.

ATHENS, April 21.—Midnight.—An official dispatch from Larissa says that the Greeks continue to defend the Mati Pass. Tyrnavo has been completely abandoned by its inhabitants.

M. Delyannis has received telegrams from Greek deputies at Larissa who declare that according to the opinion of the officers the situation is not yet compromised, as the positions occupied by the Turks are of secondary importance.

A dispatch from Arta says that the Greeks have captured the villages of Aghia, Tsaprasli, Kiroikaia, Alimbie and Jenicari, all of which have been abandoned by the Turks.

A dispatch received from Commodore Kriezis, in command of the Greek squadron which has bombarded Platomona, says that five hundred Turks were wounded during the bombardment, but the Greeks sustained no losses. The squadron has started for Katerina.

ATHENS, April 21.—The Crown Prince has sent several regiments to relieve those which have been fighting at Reveni, but the latter refuse to leave the scene, although they have been actively engaged almost without cessation for nearly fifty hours.

Telegrams from Prevesa say that the town would have been occupied by the Greeks, but it was impossible to spare the men. Major Arzolinos, who gave the order for the abandonment of Gritzovali, has been replaced by Col. Papastavre.

Col. Manos is meeting with but little opposition. The Turks are collecting at Pentepigivia, twenty miles south of Janina, where a decisive battle is expected, which will settle the fate of Janina.

ATHENS, April 21.—Midnight—The Government has received a dispatch from Larissa which says the exact situation at Damasi is not known there but that the rumor of its recapture by the Turks is inaccurate.

UNION OF GREEK WOMEN

Appeal for Help to Christian Women Throughout the World.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The following appeal has been issued by the Union of Greek Women, under the presidency of Her Majesty, Queen Olga, and Crown Princess Sophia:

"To the women of the Old and New World, Christian mothers, sisters and wives, workers for civilization and progress, guardians of love and justice, greeting:

"Christian mothers, sisters and wives, civilized like you, earnestly appeal for your help. Our sons, brothers and husbands, fighting for the Cross, are being killed and wounded in a sacred cause. Their blood stains the last page of the history of the nineteenth century, the history of civilization and progress of which you are the promoters.

"Christian women, do not share the responsibility of your diplomats. Arouse in the hearts of your husbands and sons more Christian and more equitable sentiments.

"Unite, and your just protest will re-echo in the hearts of the nations and the people. Prove by your energy and Christian work that the women, the true missionaries of right with the gospel of love and justice in their hearts, range themselves on the side of the wronged.

"[Signed] HELEN GRIVA,
"President of the Union."

The appeal was promulgated immediately on its arrival here from Athens.

Donations for the fund of the Union of Greek Women who have in charge the Greek Red Cross can be forwarded direct to her Majesty, Queen Olga, of Greece, at Athens, or to the President of the Union, Madame Helen Griva, Athens, or to Solon J. Viasto, editor *Atlantis*, two Stone street, New York, who has been authorized to collect funds and organize committees throughout the United States.

WARM WIRELETS.

Local wreckers have stripped the schooner James Ponder, before reported wrecked below Hog Island, Va., and abandoned her.

Fire at Tullahoma, Tenn., last night started in the Opera house block and has caused an estimated damage of $300,000. A high wind was blowing and there was no hope of saving the business portion of the town.

Managua.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approaches the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country. Its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants, it is the abode of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education, and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a railway station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent an advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof I saw the wide Pacific shining like a thin rim of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast I followed without shifting my eyes the line of Los Marabios, which are nine volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lemon colored lake of the same name and in being the seat of government.—Good Words.

A Story of Ole Bull.

A curious tale of Ole Bull is told in a recent book on violins and violinists. It seems that in 1831, being then 21 years of age, the famous violinist wandered to Paris. The cholera was raging and Malibran singing. He went to hear her, and his landlord decamped with his possessions, including his violin. He was speedily reduced to extremity. During the last dinner that he was able to pay for he made the acquaintance of a remarkable man. To this stranger Ole Bull confided his miseries. At the conclusion the stranger said abruptly, "Well, I will do something for you if you have courage and 5 francs." "I have both," said Bull. "Then go to Frascati's tonight at 10 o'clock, pass through the first room, go into the second, where they play rouge et noir, and when a new taille begins, put your 5 francs on rouge and leave it there." Bull did as directed, and when his 5 francs had become 400 took them up after an episode with a woman who attempted to take them. Red continued to win, and had he left his money longer he would have won an independent sum. The stranger, who was present at his elbow, was Vidocq, the French detective, already a European celebrity.

"To knock the spots out of anything" is an allusion to the traditional skill of western cowboys and famous rifle shots who would shoot the spots out of a card held between the fingers of a friend.

A Bank of England note is payable on demand after a lapse of any number of years.

The spring remedy that is better than all others is

Paine's Celery Compound

Thousands have been *cured* by it. Physicians use—recommend it. It

Will Make You Well!

Try a bottle.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts.

mar 18 tf

The Early Anabaptists.

The tailor's trade was only permitted so far as it was necessary for clothing, but so far as it or any other trade ministered to luxury, pride and arrogance it was abjured as "rootless work." Thus they could not be goldsmiths, silversmiths or jewelers. Nor would they make any weapon of war.

The trades chiefly pursued by the Moravian Anabaptists were clothmaking, cutlery, millkeeping and shoemaking. In the fields and in the woods and in the vineyards many found healthy and happy occupation. Others worked as carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, masons, blacksmiths, cartwrights, tanners, saddlers, potters—there was, in fact, hardly a useful trade the communities did not practice. Strange to say, nothing is said of printing. Probably they feared to attract the notice of their imperial persecutors. The Moravian Anabaptists, very different from those who all over the German empire and elsewhere commenced the movement, followed the model held up in the words, "He shall not cry, nor lift up, or cause his voice to be heard in the streets." They spoke of themselves as "the quiet in the land."

In clothmaking and cutlery they obtained such repute that at their final expulsion the authorities made special efforts to infuse some kind of energy into "the Christians," who hitherto had not been able to compete with the Anabaptist cloth workers. It was even proposed to invite Dutch cloth workers into the country. But it was by "good work" and the overcoming of adverse conditions that the Anabaptist communities had attained their eminence.—Contemporary Review.

Military Texas.

In summoning up the military resources of Texas we find that this great state can in an emergency be depended upon for 9,604 generals of the different grades, 817,414 colonels, 73,001 lieutenants, colonels, majors, captains and minor officers, to say nothing of 117 privates.—Dallas News.

A Mutual Friend.

Bobby—Popper, what is a mutual friend?

Mr. Ferry—He is generally one who makes it his business to see that you don't miss hearing the mean things your friends say about you.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A quart of ordinary cornmeal weighs 18 ounces.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Attention—Local Royal Arcanum members, as many as can, are requested to join the Grand Council on a trip down the river on the steamer Wilmington this afternoon at 3 o'clock. And you are also earnestly requested to bring your wives and daughters with you. Refreshments served on boat free of charge. H. Burkheimer, Secretary of Committee apr 22 1t.

Eyesight is priceless. Don't neglect it. Who need go without Spectacles of a fine quality at the low price I fit them? I have the finest of Lenses in any style of frames, gold, nickel, aluminum, etc. To those who purchase no charge for testing and fitting. I have best of references. Am located at 517 Princess street. Dr. Childs, Optician. Come and see me. mar 14 tf su th

Bargains in Mattings and Rugs, also big driv in Table Linens and Towels this week at No. 18 Market street. 10-4 Sheeting still goes at 13½c. J. J. Shepard. apr 18 tf

Now is the time for "Ice Cream." Visit Andrew Mavronichol's Ice Cream Parlor No. 705 North Fourth street, and get the best Cream at the lowest prices. Bell Phone 846. ap 17 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 30 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 343 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 93. mar 18 tf

Haydon, F. R., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith. This 26 arch 27th, 1897. apr 4 till my 1 WILLARD SMITH.

CUT PRICES AT

Mercer & Evan's.

Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

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Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

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Seaboard Air Line

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Best Service!

Quickest Routes!

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HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.

6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

OR

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

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G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington,
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.
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Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

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ap 10 D&W tf

For All Kinds of

Tan, Pimples, Sunburn, Roughness,

—USE—

PYXIS TO LET CREAM.

25 cents at most Druggists.
de 16 tf

For Sale Low

50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO,
all grades.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 28 tf 12 Earket St.

Cream Cheese.

25 New Cheese.
25 Boxes Liquid Blueing.
50 Boxes Mason Blacking.
40 Dozen Brooms.
90 Bundles Butter Dishes.
75 Boxes Carter's Ink.
10 Barrels Mott's Cider.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
apr 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement,

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH.
ap 9 tf

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Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS FABRICS,
Worsteds, Woollens
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EMBROIDERIES.

Inoia Linens,
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Long Cloth,
Soft Mulls,
Tarlatans,
Organdies,
Dotted Swiss,
Fancy Cotton
Nottingham Laces.
Oriental and Plauen Laces
French and English Valenciennes Laces.
Calais' Silk Laces.
Ladies' Neckwear Novelties.
Buttons, Buckles, Belts and Belting.

Notions.

Draperies, Corsets, New Percales, Mattings, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Cloths and Shades. ap 18 tf

Pushing, Push Along, Keep Moving.

Read and see what I am pushing this week. Dry Goods, of course, of every class. Big line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods in Lawns, Challies, Percales, Piques, Dimities, White Goods, Silks, Domestic Goods and Table Linen. Black and all colors in Worsteds.

62 inches wide Bleached Table Linen for 35c per yard.

34 inches wide Shepherd Plaid Suiting for 10c.

36 inches wide Shepherd Plaid Suiting for 12½c.

34 inches wide Scotch Suiting in bright, pretty colors, at 12½c; better quality at 15, 17 and 20c per yard.

Fine all wool Dress Suiting, 36 inches wide, at 25, 35 and 50c.

Beautiful black figured double-fold Brilliantine at 25, 35 and 50c.

Fine single-fold Worsted in pretty colors and black at 10c.

Danish Cloth at 10c.

Rose-Bud Lawn for this week, new goods at 2¾c per yard; 10 yards for 38c, worth 50c.

Big drive in nice, pretty Ginghams for a special sale at 3½c per yard.

Fine Shirt Waist Calico at 4c per yard.

All Wool Challie at 9c per yard.

White Lawn from 5 to 25c per yard; best selection in the city.

Other Lawn, pretty different styles to show for 4, 5, 8, 10, 12½c.

Triumphant Percales, very pretty line of colors at 5c.

1 yard Percales, pretty styles at 7½c.

Sea Island Percales in short lengths this week at 10c.

The best White Pique at 10, 20 and 25c.

Colored Piques, in pink, brown, green, blue and tan, the best wash goods made, for 25c per yard. Our special price is 12½c, bought in short lengths from 10 to 20 yards in a piece.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—We are doing the Clothing business of the city, have the best and largest stock, lowest prices and best styles.

Our Men's Suits run from $1.98 a Suit, good styles, new goods, up to Black Cheviot at $3 87; prettier styles and better goods at 3.25, 4.50, 5.00.

Our line of fine wool Suits are very nobby and good Suits for $5.00. We have 30 styles to show in this quality.

Cassimeres, Cheviots, Middlesex Blue Flannel, plaids and grays, browns, tans, and all fine black Clay Worsted for $5 00.

Our better and fine made up Suits run from $6 00 to 12 50.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite The Ortor.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

apr 18 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

SHIRT WAIST TRADE WINNERS.

We would like to say money-makers, but these Waists are not priced that way. We have marked them to make more friends than money. We are after the Shirt Waist trade of this city. We make one bid for it with low prices and exclusive styles. No prices so low, no Waists so stylish, no variety so large, as ours.

Wrappers, Wrappers.

Heavy quality Percale, Lawn, Cambric and Dimity Wrappers in a variety of styles, all beautifully made and trimmed, regular value from $1.50 to $5.00 each. This sale from 75c to $2.75 each.

Special Sale of Gauze and Muslin Underwear and Corsets.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers from 19 cents up.
Ladies' Night Gowns from 41 cents up.
Ladies' Corset Covers from 13 cents up.
Ladies' Gauze Vests from 05 cents up.
Corsets, Corsets from 19 cents up.

Special Sale in Millinery at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

ap 17 tf 118 MARKET STREET.

Slippers, Slippers.

Large Stock. Latest Styles.

Ladies' Black and Chocolate Oxfords.

Gents' Russia Calf Bals. Misses and Children's Oxfords and Slippers.

New Stock. Lowest prices. Give us a call.

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

Fourth and Campbell Streets.

ap 21 tf

FOR EASTER.

We Are Showing a Nice Line of Dress Goods.

All Silk and Wool goods 25 and 45 cents a yard. They are beauties.

Our 10c Dimities are sold elsewhere at 15 cents. Everything in Dress Trimmings. Ladies' Skirt Protectors 5c a yard. Some beautiful Flowers for trimming Hats. Sailor Hats 10 and 75c. Elegant line of Shoes and Slippers. Pat. Tip Oxfords are low as 40c. Some new things in Tan Goods.

Our stock of Clothing is complete. Nobby Easter Suits $3 50 to $8.50. We make a specialty in $5 00 Suits. Pretty line of Easter Pants.

Yours for Bargains,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.

Greatest Bargains in Mattings. ap 11 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf